

The POST HORN

Sponsored by the
SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB

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No. 2

It Does Look Like Lightning Does Strike Twice



From our member Hans Windfeld-Hansen in Westfield, New Jersey, we received the following picture and accompanying letter.

"Here is an item for the Posthorn! Last August I found this stamp (Scott 55) in a stamp store in Newark, New Jersey. I didn't discover that it was an inverted frame until several days later, when I sent it to the expertizing committee (Provnings Udvalget) of the Copenhagen Philatelic Society. I now have from them a certificate of genuineness. To date only six used copies and a used block of four is known of this stamp. Imagine my surprise when on returning to the store where my original purchase was made, I found two more copies of the inverted frame. While I have not received a certificate for them as yet, I can see no reason why they should not be as genuine as the first one."

A CORRECTION

In the report of the S. C. C. annual meeting, an error sneaked in. The section discussing the mailing of the ballots, reads "we should change the date of the annual meeting so as to avail ourselves of the four issues of the Posthorn." It should have read **fourth issue of the Posthorn.**

COMPLEX '62

PROGRAM

The Complex program is as usual complete and interesting.

Friday, May 25, 1962

- 10 a.m.—Opening ceremonies.
- 1:30 p.m.—First Day ceremony, issuance of the 1, 3, 5 and 11 cent value definitive issues.
- 6 p.m.—Cocktail hour
- 7 p.m.—Annual banquet
- 10 p.m.—Dance

Saturday, May 26, 1962

- 10 a.m.—Exhibition and bourse opens.
- 3:30—Coffee hour in Scandinavian hospitality suite.
- 6:30—Scandinavian Dutch treat dinner, location to be announced at Complex.

Sunday, May 27, 1962

- 10 a.m.—Exhibition and bourse open.
- 2:30 p.m.—S. C. C. meeting and cocktail hour, in the Scandinavian hospitality suite.
- 6 p.m.—Exhibition closes.

Posthorn Back Numbers Available

Due to many requests from our members we herewith list the Posthorn issues by volume and the quantities on hand. All back copies of the Posthorn are sold at 50c per copy.

Vol.	#	copies
4	4	18
5	1	9
5	3	3
6	3	7
7	2	20
7	3	8
7	4	7
8	1	6
8	4	34
9	4	10
10	2	6
10	3	15
10	4	8
11	1	33
11	2	26
11	3	46
11	4	35
12	1	29
12	2	34
12	3	27
12	4	27

Vol.	#	copies
13	2	99
13	3	88
13	4	94
14	1	70
14	2	64
14	3 & 4	47 copies
15	1	92
15	2	154
15	3	41
15	4	32
16	1	17
17	1	53
17	2	79
17	3	89
17	4	124
18	1	102
18	2	124
18	3	134
18	4	130
19	1	90

* Greenland: 153 copies

* Sweden: 42 copies

* Norway: 40 copies

* Note: Greenland: Postmarks since 1938 by: R. King-Farlow and Eric Wowern.
Sweden: Its Pre-Adhesive Postal History and Covers by: Eric Hallar.
Norway: Postmarks of the Local Posts by: Frederick A. Brofos.

All requests for any of the above literature should be made to Mr. J. Nyboe, Secy., 3417 W. Fullerton Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois. All checks payable to "Scandinavian Collectors Club."

CHICAGO CHAPTER MEETING FEBRUARY 16th

Our February meeting was a dinner meeting at the LaSalle Hotel Coffee Shop in connection with symposium of Post Office Officials. Twelve of our members were present to hear the Postal technicians explain in detail all the different steps in producing a U. S. commemorative stamp. Slides were cast on screen showing how dies were prepared and also the complicated process of printing multicolored stamps on the Giori press.

About 300 collectors were present to hear and see this interesting seminar.

—O. A. Olson, Secy.

Mr. Mogens Paulli, S. C. C. #505 asks us to reprint this very informative article on D. W. I. which appeared in the British stamp magazine "The Philatelist" some years ago. We are glad to do so, of course.

The Virgin Islands of the United States

By C. W. Hill

It seems strange that the United States of America, whose prolific stamp issues are rich in commemoratives of events in their own comparatively short history, should ignore the Virgin Islands. Of this group of about a hundred small West Indian islands, mostly uninhabited, the majority, including three of the most important, St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix, are now United States possessions.

Like all islands in the Caribbean, the Virgin Islands have a colorful and varied history. It is recorded by Dr. Chance, who accompanied Columbus on his second voyage to the Americas, that on Wednesday, November 13th, 1493, they sighted an island which was christened Santa Cruz and a large group to the north which were named Santa Ursula y Las Once Mil Virgines (St. Ursula and the eleven thousand Virgins).

Archaeological research has since discovered traces of Indian habitations on the islands, but in 1493 they were uninhabited except for fishermen's huts and remained so for a further 150 years. In 1666, after various attempts at settlements from Europe, the British occupied Tortola island and have held it since.

Five years later King Christian V of Denmark granted a charter to the Danish West Indies Company. In 1672, after an unsuccessful attempt and in spite of British protests, the Company despatched the ship "Fero" with colonists and convicts under Governor Jorgen Iversen to settle in St. Thomas. The Danes energetically cleared away forest and bush, planted crops and built a fort. An attack by French settlers from St. Croix was repulsed in 1678 and the Danish colony was soon firmly established. Two years later Governor Iversen resigned but his work endured. Christian's Fort still stands as a memorial to him and his King, while the town he founded to the north of St. Thomas Harbor is named Charlotte Amalie in honor of the Queen of Denmark.

St. John Island was acquired by the Danes in 1715, though the cosmopolitan nature of the colonies is demonstrated by the fact that throughout the eighteenth century the majority of the planters in the two islands were Dutch!

Santa Cruz, or St. Croix as it had become, changed hands many times, but in 1651 the French Government sold it to the Knights of St. John of Malta, who re-sold it to the French West India Company. Louis XIV acquired it as compensation for settling certain of the Company's debts, but in 1733 France sold it for 750,000 French livres to Denmark. Except for two encroachments by the British during the Napoleonic Wars, the Danes retained possession of the Islands until 1917.

In 1837 the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company established a depot at St. Thomas and obtained the authority of the Danish Government to open a Postal Agency for the conveyance of mails between the Danish West Indies and Europe. The Company received subsidies from both the Danish and the British Governments for this service and from May, 1840, British postage stamps were used to pre-pay letters from the islands for overseas destinations. The British Postal Agency at St. Thomas cancelled its stamps with a double cancellation stamp consisting of the number "C. 51" in an oblong obliterator and a circular date stamp bearing the name "St. Thomas". Inland correspondence was dealt with by the chief clerks of the Danish Customs Departments and was conveyed under official cover, postage having been paid in cash.

By a Royal Decree dated July 10th, 1855, the Danish Government authorized

the first issue of Danish West Indies postage stamps, intended chiefly for inter-island use. Four Post Offices were established in the same year, at Charlotte Amalie in St. Thomas, at Santa Cruz Bay in St. John, and at Christiansted and Frederiksted in St. Croix. The first stamp was the 3 cents carmine, engraved in steel by A. Buntzen and printed from copper plates in Copenhagen by Thiele. It appeared in November, 1855, and has many shades ranging from carmine to red-brown owing to the effect of the various gums used. The 4 cents value was issued in February, 1873, printing details being the same as for the first issue.

The greater part of the overseas mails from the Danish West Indies were still carried by foreign steamship lines. In 1871 a regular mail service to Europe was arranged by the Hamburg-America P. A. G., this and several other minor companies being authorized to use their own postage stamps to pre-pay letters they carried. On September 1st, 1877, the Danish West Indies entered the Universal Postal Union and all "private" arrangements for the conveyance of mail came to an end, the local and private stamps going out of use at the same time. They were replaced by the successive issues of official postage stamps. The United States of America had many times shown considerable interest in the Danish West Indies and the outbreak of the First World War, with the Islands offering the threat of German expansion in the Caribbean, brought matters to a head. Desultory discussions had in fact been undertaken many times, having been started by Secretary Seward in 1867, but the traditionally conservative policy of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations had foiled all attempts by the United States Government to acquire the Islands.

In 1916 agreement was reached between the two Governments and after a plebescite in Denmark had given a majority of almost two to one in favor of the sale, the Danish Government handed over the Islands to the United States of America on March 17th, 1917, in return for a payment of twenty-five million dollars. The Danish West Indies thus became the Virgin Islands of the United States.

Conditions in the Islands were not good. Trade was poor; hygiene, in spite of a healthy climate, was neglected and education was almost non-existent. Improvements have not been easy for, in the words of the American traveller Harry A. Franck, "The Virgin Islanders' knees jes' wilfully refuse to carry them up the stairway of civilization. They will have to be lifted or booted." President Hoover, indeed, after a visit to St. Thomas in 1931, described the Islands as "an effective poor-house comprising 90% of the population." Since 1932 considerable progress has been made, especially during the Governorship of Doctor Pearson, the principal exports now being sugar, molasses and bay rum.

The Islands at present use American stamps for the pre-payment of mails. Postoffices are operating at Charlotte Amalie, Christiansted, Cruz Bay, Frederiksted and Kingshill. Surface mails between the Islands and the mainland of the United States are carried by the Bull Insular Line and the Alcoa Steamship Company, working to and from New York, and by the Waterman Steamship Company working to and from New Orleans. Airmails are conveyed by the Pan American Airways and, within the Islands, by the Caribbean Atlantic Airlines.

I have the authority of the Assistant Postmaster General of the United States of America to say that "since the United States domestic mail service is in effect to and from, and within the Islands, there would appear to be no reason for the issuance of special postage stamps for use at Island post offices."

There is, however, a vast field of research waiting for enthusiastic collectors of Virgin Islands stamps, particularly of the private company stamps issued before the Royal Danish Posts were established, while the postmarks current at various periods are of great interest also. If the United States Government policy should ever change and the Virgin Islands receive their own postage stamps, any collection of early material would attain a greatly enhanced value both monetary and historic.

More About the 10 Penni of Finland with Inverted Background

In the October 1961 issue of the Posthorn appeared an article by Mr. Stanley Pollard "The 10 Penni of Finland 1906 with inverted background. The information was rather technical, so it is with pleasure that your editor notes the good response from our readers. (Mr. Pollard can thus rest assured that the demand for this sort of knowledge is sufficient and proceed with his future articles.)

In all research and all studies of this type there will be areas of disagreement. This may be due to lack of dissimulation of information as the information is dug up. A paper such as the Posthorn is of course the ideal place to get such differences thrashed out, so that the record may be set straight once and for all. Seems to us that in the problem of the 10 penni inverted background, there are several things that need ironing out, the date of issue being the most important one. So please, work this out for us and let's have the verdict for the next Posthorn.

—Ed.

From Carl Pelander came a letter containing a lot of background material about the same 10 penni. We quote:

This stamp came from the Berlin plate engraved by H. Berthold and Co. and issued October 9th, 1907, was like all other values in this issue printed in two processes, first the network and then the design with the value. This same process was used in the printing of the Russian stamps of this period, practically all the trial color proofs of this issue come without network.

The 10 penni with inverted background came to light here in New York about 1940, when a Russian collector, Mr. Herbert Shenitz, discovered that this existed on the Finland stamps as well as the 10 kop. of Russia. He was responsible for its listing in Scott; however he suggested a \$50.00 price tag on the mint variety. After Shenitz discovery I began rooting around in my large stock of these stamps and discovered several blocks of this error, one of which I presented to Mr. Hugh M. Clark for the Scott (now Philatelic Foundation) reference collection. At the same time I suggested that the mint price be reduced to \$6.00 instead of \$50.00—as to both perforations existing on this variety, I can not say, but it is very possible.

The following article was received from Mr. E. C. Hannevig of Horten, Norway:

Mr. Stanley Pollard has given interesting information in the Posthorn for October 1961 on the 10 penni of Finland 1906 with inverted background.

This variety is not listed in any of the universally used catalogues, apart from the inclusion in Scott's mentioned by Mr. Pollard. But it is to be found in the Finnish "Netto" catalogue, although without any explanation of in which manner it is to be distinguished.

Collectors will be grateful to Mr. Pollard for his instructive explanation. It would, however, be right to point out that he has been somewhat unfortunate in his choice of detail in the enlarged illustration.

In the inverted background the letters of the inscription will show dots or

straight lines. Normally, in the correct position, the latter only will show in the inscription. But when either inverted or in correct position lines will, of course, always show halfway down the stamp, or more exactly across the stars and most part of the first Russian letter P (n). Therefore, collectors should preferably look towards the letters OYTO (ochto) and, on the right side, MAPK to find the majority of dots.

It would be advantageous to very neatly cut out the design of a 10 penni stamp and lay it inverted over another stamp, in which manner it will at once be quite clear which part of the design will show dots, i.e., the visible area of the design outside the cut-out.

Mr. Pollard mentions quite rightly that the inverted background only appears on the typographed issue and only on the Berthold plate, not on the subsequent Lilius & Hertzberg issue. He appears, however, to be under the misapprehension that the typographed issue first appeared in 1906, but this is not correct.

Printing from the Berthold plates was begun late in 1901 and the 10 penni was placed on sale not later than December that year. Other values followed in 1902 and all were perforated $14\frac{1}{4} \times 14\frac{3}{4}$. A new perforating machine was purchased and utilized from 1906 and gauged $14 \times 14\frac{1}{4}$.

It appears that the variety of inverted background is fairly common in both perforations and is priced, in used condition, very moderately in the before mentioned Netto catalogue, but no notation is given for mint copies, possibly because such have not been met with. However, I do possess the 10 penni 1901 perf. $14\frac{1}{4} \times 14\frac{3}{4}$, mint, with inverted background, proving the existence in this state.

With regard to the 5 and 20 penni, I have not previously observed any hint of inverted background, but it would be very interesting if they may be shown to exist. Of course, such an error of printing in these values must have been easily detected in sorting, and should they have escaped the eagle eyes of the controllers, must be extremely rare.

An Iceland Specialist Is Looking For Help

To S. C. C. members,

I am in need of some assistance. I have several articles ready on Icelandic revenue and vacation stamps, but would like to obtain some additional stamps to photograph as part of the articles. The ones I need are as follows:

ALL OVERPRINTED "ORLOFF": Scott's #44, 76, 83, 84, 85, 98, 173, 185, 221, 223, 224, 226, O16, O19, O34, O36, O38, O48, O49.
OVERPRINTED FOR REVENUE USE: Scott's #174 and 175.

I would appreciate it very much if members would contact me if they have any of these stamps on hand. I would like to either purchase them or borrow them for photographic purposes.

Also, another point for the Posthorn: The Military Post Office, APO 81, c/o Postmaster, N. Y., has been discontinued for Iceland, effective January 1, 1962. The new address is a Navy activity. It is now Navy #568, FPO, New York, N. Y.

(I certainly enjoy the Posthorn. Only wish it could be monthly instead of quarterly. Keep up the good work on the Posthorn.)

—MSgt. Robert C. Gross—S.C.C. 827
1016 A Airman Drive, Robins Air Force Base, Georgia

Scandinavian Collectors Club Meeting at "Interpex"

On Sunday April 1st, 1962, at 2 p.m., a joint meeting of the New York and the Vineland, N. J., Chapters of the S. C. C. was held at the Statler-Hilton Hotel, during the "INTERPEX" stamp exhibition.

About 18 members and several guests travelled from Vineland, N. J., by Charter Bus to New York, where they joined a goodly number of the New York Chapter members, plus several out of town visitors, among which we noted W. J. Banks of Toronto, Canada, Dr. William Stericker from Philadelphia, Svend Yort, Chevy Chase, Md.; Dr. Chas. D. Sneller, Peoria, Ill.; Dr. James K. Senior, Chicago, Ill.; besides these, we noted Frederick A. Brofus, who now resides in Warner, N. H., and Peter H. Stone from Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. L. W. Hinrichsen, President of the New York Chapter, opened the meeting with a brief greeting to those assembled and then introduced his guest, Mr. F. C. Moldenhauer. He is an officer of the Horten Filatelist Klub, has collected stamps since he was 10 years old and has served on club committees for stamp exhibitions in Bergen, Horten and Tonsberg. His extensive Norway collection is now being continued by his son, F. C. Moldenhauer, Jr., who presently is editor of Norsk Filatelistfisk Tidsskrift and president of Bergen Filatelist Klub.

Mr. F. C. Moldenhauer spoke on stamp collecting and stamp clubs in general in his native Norway.

Mr. Herbert Bernstein, President of the Vineland Chapter, elaborated on the coming "SOJEX" exhibition this fall. He also urged that there should be more joint meetings between the New York and Vineland Chapters, which would be beneficial to both groups.

Mr. Svend Yort, Governor of the S. C. C., spoke on the coming "COMPEX" and "SOJEX" exhibitions, in which the S. C. C. takes a prominent part, stating that exhibits of this kind was the best publicity we could get for our Society. Mr. Lauson H. Stone also expressed his willingness to exhibit his early Sweden at the next "COMPEX" exhibit, in order to represent the New York Chapter.

Carl E. Pelander then gave a brief resumé on the splendid work done by the Chicago members for the National Organization.

It was gratifying to note the enthusiasm shown by all those present, which may eventually be the beginning of a convention on a National scope. About 50 S. C. C. members and guests attended this meeting.

Only two Scandinavian exhibits were among those shown at "INTERPEX", but the chief Judge of the show was our own Harry L. Lindquist.

—C. E. Pelander

NORWEGIAN PHILATELIC HANDBOOK

The long awaited Norwegian handbook is finally, at least as far as the first volume is concerned, finished and can be ordered for delivery in June from Fri-markshuset A. B., Master Samuelsgatan 3, Stockholm C, Sweden. The price for both volumes will be \$13.00 and the book is sent postpaid. It will contain at least eleven reprints, six of which will appear in the first volume.

If the Norwegian handbook is anywhere near as good as the first volume of the Swedish handbook, it will be an absolute must in any philatelic library.

(Mr. Einor Lundstrom of Facit, who is also handling the distribution of the Swedish handbook, informs us that a second edition of the volume is already printed. Incidentally Carl Pelander still has a few in stock.)

New Issues

DENMARK

Word from Denmark that the design for the 30 ore stamp with a surtax of 10 ore to the benefit of Denmark's support of the U-lands (undeveloped countries) has been revealed; but as yet we have not received a photo of this stamp.

The stamp was designed by the artist Henry Thelander who also designed the W. H. O. stamp in 1960 and the ballet stamp in 1959.

The design will show a young (African) woman with her baby on her hip walking and stretching her hand towards the light which will illustrate the idea that the support from Denmark and other countries to the underdeveloped countries shall bring nearer brighter days to the poor and starving people.

It is also reported that perhaps another value of the same design will appear, but the Danish engraver Bent Jacobsen is so busy that the postal authorities have asked the Swedish engraver Czeslaw Slania to engrave the U-land stamp and the "Selandia" stamp.

The latter is scheduled for issue in June and will commemorate the 50th anniversary of the world's first ocean going diesel motorship. The Danish built "Selandia" was launched, and sailed on her first voyage from Copenhagen via several ports to Bangkok and back again on a fixed schedule.

It is also reported that Denmark will not issue an anti-malaria stamp and as far as known the other Nordic countries do not plan to issue any.

NORWAY

Camilla Collett, leading Norwegian suffragette, is the first woman (apart from Royalty) ever pictured on a postage stamp of Norway, according to the Norwegian National Travel Office.

The stamp commemorating the 150th anniversary of Camilla Collett's birth is scheduled for release in January, 1963.

She was a pioneer in the battle for women's rights, particularly the right to vote, and was born in 1813 and died in 1895.

Camilla Collett did not live to see the result of her work for universal suffrage wasn't introduced in Norway until June, 1913, about 18 years after her death.

FINLAND



On April 8, 1962, Finland will issue a 30 Mk. postage stamp commemorating the 150th anniversary of the proclamation of the city of Helsinki, the Finnish

state's capitol. The design by Pentti Rahikainen shows the Senate place in Helsinki. The engraving was by B. Ekholm.



On April 11, 1962, Finland will issue a 30 Mk. postage stamp commemorating the 150th anniversary of the Board of Customs of Finland. The design by Olavi Vepsäläinen shows the emblem of the Board of Customs. The engraving was by B. Ekholm.



On May 21, 1962, Finland will issue a 30 Mk. postage stamp commemorating the centenary of the First commercial bank in Finland. The design by Signe Hammarsten-Jansson shows the allegoric baton of the business world. The engraving by S. Ronnberg.

ICELAND



On March 23, 1962, Iceland issued two postage stamps, the values 50 aurar and 3.50 kr. The 50 aurar shows the *Campanula Rotundifolia* and the 3.50 kr. *Ranunculus Acriis*. The printing in heliogravure is done by Courvoisier S. A. La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland.



On the occasion of the Postage Stamp Day on April 3, 1962, a special stamp was issued on that day at Reykjavik Post Office.

NORWAY

On March 14, 1962, Norway issued two postage stamps in connection with the 100th anniversary of the birth of professor Vilhelm Bjerknes. The 45 ore stamp will be red and the 1.50 ore will be blue.



June 1, 1962, in connection with the 50th anniversary of aviation in Norway the Norwegian Post Office will issue a postage stamp in the value of 150 ore. The color will be brown and blue. Designed by Arne Johnson and printed by Alvoens Papirfabrik A/S Bergen.

SWEDEN

In 1862 new municipal laws were promulgated in Sweden. To commemorate the centenary of this event the Swedish Post Office issued two new postage stamps of the values 30 ore and 2 kroner on March 21, 1962.

By the promulgation of the municipal laws of 1862—the Acts concerning the country municipal government, the municipal government in towns, the parochial council, the education council, the “landsting” (county council) and the special Acts for the city of Stockholm—the foundation of the present municipal activities was laid. The reform involved a definitive splitting up of the duties of the old parish between a civil parish and a church parish. Furthermore, it implied that the organization of the towns was made more uniform and in its main features similar to the organization of the civil parishes. The present



"landsting" (county councils) were founded which made it possible to carry a constitutional reform into effect. By this reform, finally adopted in 1866, the "landsting" were entrusted to elect the members of the First Chamber of the Parliament.

It is a long time now since the municipal laws of 1863 were replaced by others. The basis laid in 1862 remains, however, on the whole unshaken. It is on this basis that the municipal organization and activities have been built up from a modest beginning. Nowadays the parishes both "take charge of their own affairs" and by order of the State and in co-operation with the State are in charge of a great number of other important social duties such as the education, medical attendance and welfare activities.

The municipal organization and activities of today are governed by the Municipal Law of 1953, the Law concerning the "landsting" of 1954 and the Law concerning the church parishes of 1930. The lastmentioned Law will be replaced in 1963 by a new Law which was adopted in 1961. As regards Stockholm a special Municipal Law of 1957 is in force instead of that of 1953.

The design of the stamps—the same one for both of them—has been made by the artist Mark Sylwan. The motive represents a fiery-cross, a Code of laws and a chairman's mallet. Arne Wallhorn has engraved the stamps. The 30 ore stamp is blue and the 2 kroner stamp red.

Odds and Ends From the Editor's Desk

Mr. Wowern, the well known collector of and dealer in Greenland stamps, kindly offers to help with any Greenland problems our readers may have. And anybody who ever tried to separate the second Thiele issue into printings has got them!

Mr. Wowern's address is Floradalen 31, Virum, Denmark, and there is no charge for this service.

The prospectus for Sojex is still not in our hands, but the details will undoubtedly be available in our next issue. The show will definitely be at a new location this year, Hotel Seaside, Pennsylvania Avenue and the Board Walk, Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Michael Miller #92 of Baltimore, Md., writes "I am now out of the hospital and a pleasure to pay the dues." Hope you are now fully recovered and rested so you can write another article for the Posthorn. We will be looking for it.

From Victor E. Engstrom, 1 Preston Place, Upper Montclair, New Jersey, comes this letter: "Needless to say, I enjoy the Posthorn completely.

"I am currently working on plating Norway #1, and have quite a few duplicates of positions in very fine condition. Perhaps you may know of someone in a similar situation that would like to trade." How about it, members?

Our member Ernest H. Wise, founder of the Hull (England) Scandinavian study group has been at it again advertising Scandinavian philately. This time he showed his Norwegian collection to a joint meeting of Bridlington and District Philatelic Society.

Dr. Sneller and his Peoria Philatelic Society finished a most successful stamp exhibition at the Pere Marquette Hotel in Peoria this spring.

Two of our members took First Awards at the show. Roger Swanson for his Iceland Parliamentary Millenary Celebration Issue and Ralph E. Danielson for his Sweden 1858 issues. In addition Roger Swanson won the A. P. S. award.

A Greenland Seal

George Stribley



Occasionally a collector encounters what purports to be a stamp and begins digging for information for the story behind the label. Such was the case in the

acquisition of a Greenland first day cover of the February 1, 1945, issue, with the label illustrated above affixed on the back of the envelope.

Inquiry of dealers in Scandinavian issues and specialists brought indefinite information. Kaj Blom, of Hellerup wrote that the label is a poster stamp issued during World War II in Greenland, and was probably printed in the United States; and that the label was not for sale in Denmark. Mr. Blom started out to buy a copy of the label and reported that after a search he could state that not a single label is available for sale even at a high price; that he did not have a copy himself, and would continue the search. Later on, he wrote that a member of the Danish Seal Association arranged with a collector, a school teacher in Greenland to look up some of the labels and acquired two sheets which were divided into singles and blocks for the members of the Seal Association so there is no hope of gathering a larger block or sheet; and enclosed a translation of an article by Charles Anderson published in the journal of the Danish Association of Christmas Seal Collectors, as follows:

"During the occupation of Denmark, the Greenlanders felt that after the capitulation of the enemy, they would display their loyalty and affection to the mother country.

"During the fall of 1942, a Greenland school teacher, Abel Kristiansen, organized a committee for the purpose of soliciting a money gift to assist in the re-establishment of Denmark. The committee consisted of two Greenlanders, the school teacher, Abel Kristiansen, and one editor Lyngge, and two Danes. Provst Bugge and Landsfoged (Governor) Eske Brun, now the present administrator of the Greenland Department at Copenhagen. After the announcement over the radio of the formation of the committee and its purpose, local committees were organized at all Greenland settlements. The collection of the money was to be through the production and sale of a seal.

"A clever Greenland artist, another school teacher, Edv. Krause, at Umanak, designed a beautiful seal, the design or motif of which is the Dannebrog (the Danish flag) on a flag mast, surrounded by icebergs and a text line across the top

DANMARKIMUT (i.e., to or for Denmark)

executed in two colors, red and blue. Unfortunately, the technical matters of production, producing two printing plates corresponding to the number of colors, perforating, and gumming of the paper, could not be executed in Greenland. So, the printing of the seal was entrusted to the Ace Art Company, at New York, of an issue of 1.7 million seals of the size of 32x44 mm in sheets of 50 copies with the margins imperforated. The seal was sold everywhere in Greenland for a price of 5 ore a copy, and after the capitulation, the committee handed the Prime Minister, Knud Kristiansen the sum of 85,000 Kr. for Denmark's reconstruction. This is an extraordinarily large gift considering the economical status of the inhabitants, corresponding to about 4 Kr. per inhabitant.

"The seal is the first and up to date, the only one issued in Greenland.

"August, 1950.

Charles Andersen."

How should this adhesive be classified? Considering the purpose of its issuance, the membership of the Governor of Greenland on the fund raising committee, and that the entire proceeds of the sale went to the mother country for reconstruction after enemy occupation, can it be said that it is just a label? My opinion, for what it is worth, is that it is a semi-official revenue; the sale did obtain revenue for the sovereign state.

CHICAGO CHAPTER MEETING MARCH 22nd

Discussion of Compex 62 plans assured us of first day U. N. covers; banquet speaker will be Postmaster General Day. Members were urged to make reservations for banquet tickets. The Coffee Clotch is scheduled for Saturday at 4 p.m.

Our speaker of the evening was Ralph E. Danielson who spoke and showed us his early stampless covers of Sweden in the many types of cancellations on 17th and 18th century letters.

—O. A. Olson, Secy.

Detroit's Scandinavians Exhibit Stamps

The Scandinavian Collectors Club Detroit Chapter, on March 10th and 11th, staged their annual exhibition and stamp bourse with their co-sponsors, the North-West Stamp Society. An added attraction was the Royal Danish Government Exhibit, which excited much comment, plus a non-competitive exhibit in memoriam to Dag Hammarskjold.

The Grand Award Trophy in the North-West Society's section of the show was won by Ken Brown, with "Complete Issues of the Republic of Finland." In the Scandinavian Section, a gold medal went to William Sarenus for his "Early Finland"; a silver one to Ken Seifert for "Early Finland" also. Albert E. Anderson picked up the bronze award for his collection of "Greenland." Other Scandinavian members who won awards were Joe Kay with his exhibit of "France," winning a bronze medal and Ken Brown taking a gold award for his "Japanese National Parks Issues," both in the North-West section of the show.

Off to the side of the exhibit floor, Detroit Chapter had a meeting place reserved for the club and guests. Here they talked of the fine movies shown by A. E. Anderson, taken on his last southwestern trip and shown at our February meeting at his home. The March meeting was held at the home of William Sarenus, where Mrs. Sarenus, whose culinary art rivals her equally artistic talents with brush on canvas, put on a fine spread of tasty foods. The usual post-mortem was held regarding the Exhibition, and at this time we wish to publicly give thanks to Detroit's Danish Consul, George P. Everson, for his co-operation in securing the Royal Danish Government's Exhibit for the annual show. It is our sincere hope that we may be able to have all the Scandinavian Governments participate in our next year's show. The next club meeting which is in April will be held at the home of the Carl Tordrups.

—Ken Brown

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NEW MEMBERS

- 929 Herman G. Greve, 831-71st St., Brooklyn 28, N. Y.
930 John D. Lewis, 902 Main Street, Riverton, N. J.
931 Clyde A. Rano, 5 Maple Avenue, Erving, Mass.
932 Joseph Riccio, 405 North 8th St., Vineland, N. J.
933 Lars A. Torkilsen, 760-60th St., Brooklyn 20, N. Y.
934 John O. Wroldsen, 47 Village Road, Manhasset, N. Y.
935 William B. Spaid, 504 S. Encina St., Visalia, Calif.
936 Sven Ahman, 231 East 35th St., New York 16, N. Y.
937 E. M. Hansen, 2126 Newark Ave., Westfield, N. J.

REINSTATED

- 79 Dr. James K. Senior, Hotel Windemere, 1642 W. 56th St., Chicago 37, Ill.
553 Theodore J. Hellstein, 1510 S. Johnson Ferry Road, Atlanta 5, Georgia

RESIGNED

- 649 John D. Nystul, Minneapolis 26, Minn.
756 P. Reuter-Lorenz, Punta Gorda, Fla.
686 Wm. T. Shinn, Jr., Arlington 1, Va.

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